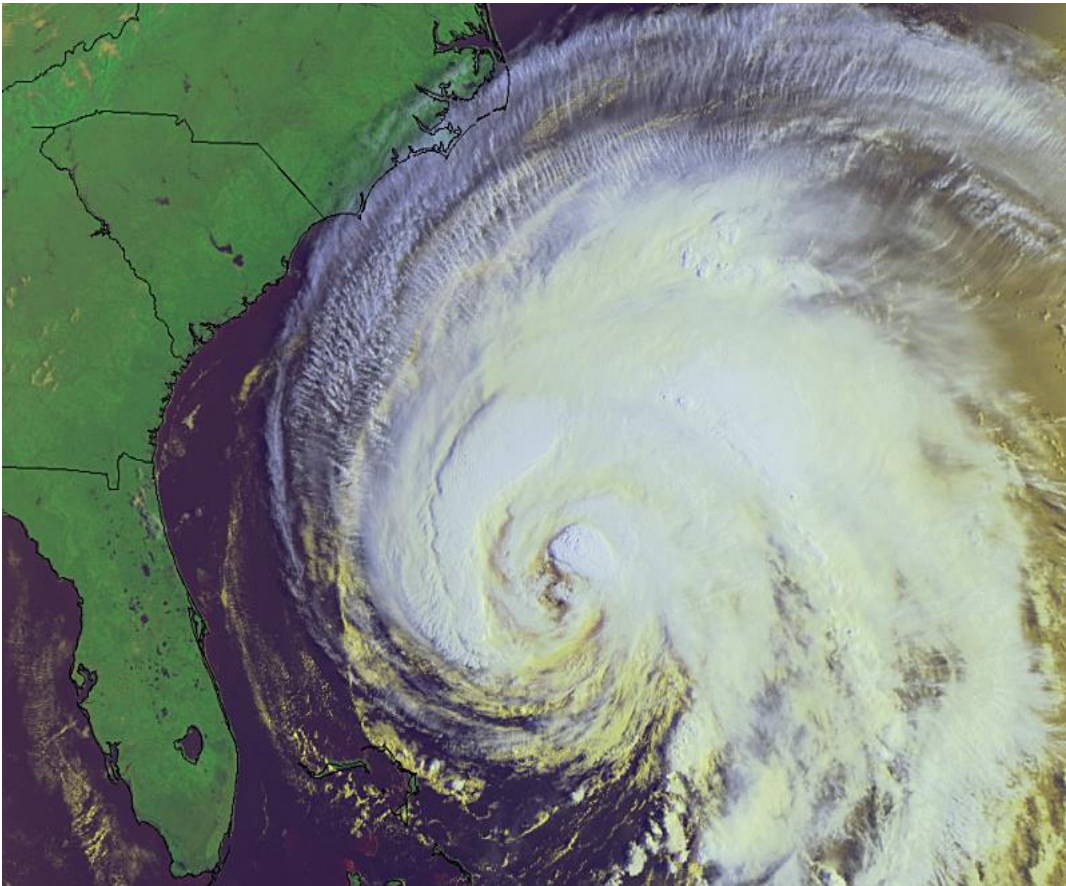


HURRICANE INFORMATION BROCHURE



**SEYMOUR JOHNSON
AFB, NC**

June 2011

ON-BASE EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

When reporting an emergency, always STAY ON THE LINE until you are directed to hang up. To call for emergency services from your duty phone you will need to call 911. If you are calling from base housing call 911 and you will get the base Fire Department. All members of your household, including young children, should be taught what "911" means, and how to use it. Although most children are taught to use 911 in school it is a very good idea for you to check for yourself.

4 FW EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	722-1361/2/3/8
AMBULANCE/FIRE/RESCUE (calling from cell phone)	722-0911
BASE LOCATOR	722-1175
BASE OPERATOR	722-1110
CHAPLAIN	722-0315
CE CONTROL CENTER	722-5139
CE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE	722-7762/7773
CE ENVIRONMENTAL FLIGHT	722-5168
SECURITY FORCES	722-1211
SECURITY FORCES "CRIME STOP"	722-7867
SJAFB RED CROSS DIRECTOR	722-1123
Nights, weekends, holidays	735-7201
Armed Forces Toll-Free Emergency Number	1-877-272-7337

OFF-BASE EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

If dialing from off-base

GOLDSBORO POLICE	911
GOLDSBORO AMBULANCE	911
GOLDSBORO FIRE/RESCUE	911
GOLDSBORO AMERICAN RED CROSS	735-7201
WAYNE COUNTY SHERIFF	911
WAYNE COUNTY FIRE/RESCUE	911
WAYNE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM	731-6060
WAYNE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	731-1416

1. HURRICANES

More than 73 million people live within 50 miles of a hurricane prone coast. Each year, from June through November, any Atlantic or Gulf Coast state could be subject to hurricanes. These storms have accounted for thousands of deaths and caused billions of dollars worth of property damaged.



Hurricanes are intense tropical storms caused by atmospheric low-pressure areas that develop in the very warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean; stretching from Africa to the Gulf of Mexico. These intense tropical storms can produce heavy rains and destructive winds that rotate counter-clockwise around a central “eye.”

The “eye” of a hurricane is located relatively in the center of the storm, and is the power plant for its development. This area is virtually free of clouds, usually little to no winds, and can measure in diameter of a few miles to more than 50 miles. As the storm develops, the pressure in the “eye” begins to fall, the forward motion typically slows, and the sustained surface winds begin to gain speed. When these winds exceed 35 miles per hour, the storm is classified as a “Tropical Storm” and given a name. Once these winds exceed 74 mph, the storm is reclassified as a hurricane. Other hazards associated with hurricanes are flooding, lightning, tornadoes, and storm surge. Storm surge is the abnormal rise in sea level produced by a storm which inundates coastal areas.

Hurricanes are classified in strength on the Saffir-Simpson scale:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Winds (in mph)</u>	<u>Facility Damage</u>
<i>Category 1</i>	<i>74-95</i>	<i>Minimal</i>
<i>Category 2</i>	<i>96-110</i>	<i>Light</i>
<i>Category 3</i>	<i>111-130</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Category 4</i>	<i>131-155</i>	<i>Heavy</i>
<i>Category 5</i>	<i>156 and greater</i>	<i>Devastating</i>

Are we concerned about hurricanes at SJAFB? The coast is 90-100 miles away, so we won't need to be concerned about storm surge, but we could suffer the full effects of all the other hazards of a storm: high winds, extremely heavy rains, lightning, local flooding, and tornadoes.

1.1. ADVISORIES

Because of the seriousness of the storm and the time it takes to develop and reach land, the public receives a lot of advance warning. Television and radio are the primary means of keeping the public informed. When the situation occurs, be sure to stay tuned to local broadcasts for further information and emergency preparations. The following terms are used to describe the threat of hurricanes:

A **HURRICANE WATCH** is set up for areas that could be affected within 36 hours. It does not necessarily mean that one will strike, but does allow time for preparation or evacuation.

A **HURRICANE WARNING** means to expect the arrival of hurricane conditions within 24 hours. Areas subject to storm surge and flooding may be ordered to evacuate by local authorities. Warnings may include an assessment of flood danger, small craft warnings, and gale warnings for the storm's periphery and recommended emergency procedures from local officials. Mobile home residents should seek more substantial shelter immediately.



1.2. HURCON: HURRICANE CONDITION AND WARNING

The Air Force uses a warning system of its own to inform personnel of an approaching hurricane. This system is known as "Hurricane Condition Warnings" or HURCONs. The following terms are used to describe the conditions of the HURCON system:

- **HURCON IV** - 50 knot or greater winds possible within 72 hours.
- **HURCON III** - 50 knot or greater winds possible within 48 hours.
- **HURCON II** - 50 knot or greater winds possible within 24 hours.
- **HURCON I** - 50 knot or greater winds possible within 12 hours.

1.3. BEFORE A HURRICANE

Prior to hurricane season, establish a comprehensive plan for you and your family for the possibility of a hurricane to strike your area. Prepare a checklist for each HURCON phase for all members of your family. Include places of work or school, shelter information, evacuation plans, medical needs, pet care, and important contact numbers and information. If you reside on-base, follow local base procedures when preparing your plan. If you reside off-base, follow local emergency management procedures. Build an emergency survival kit and secure it in a predefined location for easy quick access.

1.4. EMERGENCY SURVIVAL KIT

The next step in preparing for emergencies is to consider what items are essential for your family's survival. Try to store like items together as much as possible. Mark locations on an inventory sheet for items stored in separate locations. Keep a log of items that need to be updated or replaced. Maintain enough emergency food and water to sustain your family for at least 3 days. Use the attached emergency survival kit inventory (page 8) as a guideline to building your own kit. Your list may be longer or shorter than the list provided; adjust to your needs.

1.5. PRE-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

This checklist is intended to provide general guidelines for hurricane preparations during a hurricane watch. Expand it with any needed additional items, but remember not to add too many. You want all preparations to be performed 24-36 hours before the storm is expected to hit.

- Fuel your vehicle and check it for serviceability.
- If you will be deployed and your spouse does not drive, make transportation arrangements with friends or neighbors. If transportation is not otherwise available, notify your sponsor unit.
- Ensure your vehicle has the necessary emergency equipment such as spare tire, jack and lug wrench, and road flares.
- Have enough cash on hand to last a few days. ATM machines could be disabled
- Secure loose outdoor materials that can be picked by the winds, or bring them inside.
- Wedge sliding glass doors to prevent them from being blown off their tracks.
- If you evacuate, ensure you turn off water and electricity before you leave and follow the directions of local authorities for safe routes and shelters.
- Place your valuables in a secure area or plan to take them with you.
- Have important papers centrally located so you can take them with you.
 - Insurance papers (auto, home, flood and life)
 - Wedding and birth certificates
 - Home, auto and boat owners' slips (deeds, titles, etc)
 - Personal property inventory (for claims)
 - Wills
- Inventory your survival kit for completeness. Do not wait for the hurricane warning to pick up any needed supplies.
- Check your emergency supplies of non-perishable food and canned drinks.
- Check prescription medicines -- get an extra bottle of each, as needed.
- Monitor radio and TV for storm's progress (channel 24, if on base).
- If assistance is needed, contact unit of assignment. Ask your neighbors to see if they need assistance.
- To protect from flooding, facility managers should contact FASTNEL Industries for sandbags at 919-731-2157 or 919-922-9845. CE will supply a 24-hour sand pile for your convenience. Call CE Service Call (722-5126) for location of sand pile. Please bring your own shovel when filling sandbags. Base housing residents do not normally need sand bags, but if you would like sand bags contact CE Service Call.

1.6. DURING A HURRICANE

- ☐ Stay inside, on the downwind side of the house, away from windows.
- ☐ Don't use the telephone, except for emergencies.
- ☐ Monitor the radio for local weather information. Be on the alert for tornadoes.
- ☐ Do not go outside unless it is a matter of life and death.

- ☐ If the eye passes overhead remember that the winds will return very quickly, from the opposite direction. Do not go outside during the lull unless it is an emergency.

1.7. AFTER A HURRICANE

- ☐ When recalled to duty, return to base by safe route. **DO NOT SIGHTSEE!**
- ☐ Report to the established central staging area.
- ☐ Upon arrival at home:
 - Notify unit of arrival.
 - Check the area around your house for damage. Report utilities and landscape damage to CE Service Call. (722-5126)
 - Check for damage to your house. If living on Seymour Johnson AFB report house damage to Housing Maintenance Contractor. (736-7021)
 - Check utilities for operation. (Utilities may have been shut down by CE due to damage or high winds.)
 - If quarters are unsafe, return to the central staging area.
- ☐ Call next of kin to inform them of your safety.

2. FLOODING AND FLASH FLOODS

2.1. A FLOOD WATCH indicates the possibility of flooding, but no flooding has occurred yet. This forecast will include area affected and usually a time for the start of flooding will be predicted.

2.2. A FLOOD WARNING means that flooding will occur very soon. This report usually includes the expected severity of flooding (minor, moderate, or major) as well as where and when the flooding is likely to begin.



2.3. A FLASH FLOOD WARNING is the most urgent type of flood warning issued. Flash floods are usually the result of extremely heavy rains. Rivers and streams will surge well beyond normal stream and riverbanks, and sweep away everything before them. Houses, bridges, and boulders can be tossed and rolled by flash floods. Immediate action must be taken to reach higher ground if this warning is issued for your area. If you are travelling or vacationing in a flash flood area, plan alternate routes to ensure rapid evacuation.

2.4. RESPONSE

A slowly developing seasonal flood doesn't usually cause many injuries or fatalities because the public receives warnings in time to make preparations. However, there are many streams in our area which could be subject to a flash flood. Where are these likely to occur? Any low-lying area throughout the region and along the banks of the Neuse River and



Neuse River Basin are subject to flooding. If you notice local streams, creeks or rivers flowing more swiftly or rising rapidly, a flood may be building in your area. If you notice any sign of a potential flash flood, hear the roar of approaching waters or hear a flash flood warning on the radio, seek high ground immediately. Because of the speed with which a flash flood travels you have no time to gather any possessions or implement any precautionary measures. **Do not remain in a car or truck near the water;** many of the people who become casualties in a flash flood depended on their vehicles for security. Do not stay on a bridge, unless it is the only high ground available. Most important of all, **do not attempt to cross a flooding stream or creek on foot or in your vehicle,** flash floods are extremely quick and powerful and you could be swept away.

If you are forced to remain in the area, check your emergency food and water supplies. Keep them high and dry. Do not use food that has come in contact with floodwaters. Make certain drinking water sources are safe before using them. Public health officials will test the water sources as soon as they can, and usually make public announcements over the radio. Seek all necessary medical care at the nearest hospital.

For additional emergency management information, contact the 4 CES Readiness and Emergency Management Flight at 722-7762/7773.

For more information, visit the following web sites:

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/english/basics.shtml>

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/index.shtml>

<http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/hurricanes.shtm>

<http://www.redcross.org>

<https://afpaas.af.mil/>

Emergency Survival Kit Inventory

- ☐ **Water** - at least 1 gallon daily per person for 3 to 7 days
- ☐ **Food** - at least enough for 3 to 7 days
 - non-perishable packaged or canned food / juices
 - foods for infants or the elderly
 - snack foods
- ☐ **Non-electric can opener**
- ☐ **Cooking tools / fuel / portable grill**
- ☐ **Paper plates / plastic utensils / trash bags**
- ☐ **Blankets / Pillows, etc.**
- ☐ **Extra Clothing** - seasonal / rain gear/ sturdy shoes
- ☐ **First Aid Kit / Medicines / Prescription Drugs**
- ☐ **Special Items** - for babies and the elderly
- ☐ **Toiletries / Hygiene items / Moisture wipes**
- ☐ **Flashlight / Batteries**
- ☐ **Radio** - Battery operated and NOAA weather radio
- ☐ **Telephones** - Fully charged cell phone with extra battery and a traditional (not cordless) telephone set
- ☐ **Cash (with some small bills) and Credit Cards** - Banks and ATMs may not be available for extended periods
- ☐ **Keys**
- ☐ **Toys, Books and Games**
- ☐ **Important documents** - in a waterproof container or watertight re-sealable plastic bag
 - insurance, medical records, bank account numbers, Social Security card, etc.
- ☐ **Tools** - keep a set with you during the storm
- ☐ **Fire Extinguisher**
- ☐ **Vehicle fuel tanks filled**
- ☐ **Pet care items**
 - proper identification / immunization records / medications
 - ample supply of food and water
 - a carrier or cage
 - muzzle and leash
- ☐ **Bag or carrying container for supplies**